

The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 26, 1822.

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Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

HOPE.

Hope! smiling guardian of my earliest years,
Oft hast thou led me with thy syren song
The thorny paths of life among,
And ne'er forsook me in the vale of tears;
Still pointing, with thy fascinating power,
To brighter scenes, and to a happier hour.

When ruthless poverty my youth has chill'd,
And one dull cloud envelop'd all my thought,
Life's thousand avenues I should have sought,
Hast thou sweet voice my ear no longer fill'd?
But—bright Enchantress! thou couldst not e'er
prevail,
And all my woes have vanish'd at thy tale.

Thy magic power, then, lovely Goddess! keep:
And, when I drop with the world's varied ill,
Do thou indulge me with thy transports still,
And still beguile me on—till death's sad sleep.
So shall this breast its portion yet support,
And thy dear presence never cease to court.

The Dirge of Wallace.

BY CAMPBELL.

They lighted a taper at the dead of the night,
And chanted their holiest hymn;
But her brow and her bosom were damp with
sweat;
Her eyes were all sleepless and dim!

And the lady of Ellerslie wept for her lord,
When a death-wail beat in her lonely room,
When her curtain had shook of its own accord,
And the raven had flapp'd at her window board,
To tell of her warrior's doom!

Now sang the death-song, and loudly pray
For the soul of a knight so dear;
And call me a widow this wretched day,
Since the warning of God is here!

For night-mare rides on my strangled sleep;
The lord of my bosom is doom'd to die,
His valorous heart they have wounded deep,
And the blood-tears shall his country weep,
For Wallace of Ellerslie!

Yet knew not this country that ominous hour,
Ere the loud main bell was rung,
That a trumpet of death on an English tower,
Had the dirge of a champion sung!
When his dunghill-light looked dim and red
On the high-born blood of a martyr slain,
No anthem was sung at his holy death-bed;
No weeping was there when his spirit fled,
And his heart was rent in twain!

Oh! it was not thus, when oaken spear
Was true to that knight forlorn;
And hosts of a thousand were scattered like deer,
At the blast of the hunter's horn:
When he strode on the wreck of each well fought
field.

With the yellow-hair'd chief of his native land,
Far his lance was not shiver'd on helmet nor shield,
And the sword that seem'd fit for archangel to
wield,
Was light in his terrible hand!

Yet bleeding and bound, tho' her Wallace might
For his long-lost country die;
The bugle ne'er sung to a braver knight
Than Wallace of Ellerslie!
But the day of his glory shall never depart;
His head unscathed shall with glory be balm'd,
From his blood-streaming altar his spirit shall start,
Tho' the raven has fed on his mouldering heart,
A nobler was never embalm'd!

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE MARBLE HEART.

When Love's first blush came o'er my heart,
'Twas when thy beauty seiz'd it;
Nor hath it let that flush depart,
Although thy coldness freeze'd it.

Thou stood'st before my wondering eyes,
A shape of magic lightness,
And, in my midnight dreams, didst rise
Array'd in fairy brightness.
But cold, cold, cold—the marble stone
Not answer and not colder;
A glory to be gaz'd upon,
That chill'd the charn'd beholder.

Against thy charms 'tis vain to war,
'Tis vain to try resistance,
The kneelers in thy temple are
All kept at holy distance.

But know—for words may speak the truth—
And list the voice of reason,
Through fair the rosebud of youth,
'Tis only for a season.

The chilling winds of winter haste,
O'er time's rough ocean, hither;
And like the weeds upon the waste,
The fairest rose must wither.

Urban Chevreux, a French historian, tells us, "When I was young, I remember attending a sermon, preached by a prelate, who was celebrated at court for the greatness of his talent. It was on the fact of Mary Magdalen. The bishop, having enlarged much upon the repentance of Mary, observed, that her tears had opened to her the way to heaven; and that she had travelled by water to a place, where few other persons had gone by land."

Moral and Religious.

TO-MORROW.

To-morrow, that idol deity in which the world have agreed to place their trust, to-morrow that half spun thread on which is hung the weighty concernment of eternity. What is to-morrow? No part of our possession, no part of our inheritance; it is a part in the great chain of duration; but perhaps no part of our present being. Clear and bright, and steady, as it shines to-day, some sudden blast may blow out the lamp of life; and to-morrow may have conveyed us into other company, and settle us into other scenes. Boast not of to-morrow till you have unrolled the book of fate and learnt what to-day shall bring forth. Last night, it is probable, many a gay youth threw himself on the bed whence he shall rise no more, and many a busy head reposed itself upon the pillow, where it shall sleep now and take its rest. How sad and serious are many now, who but last night were giddy, thoughtless, presumptuous and vain: how terrible has this to-morrow proved to many, who but yesterday said unto themselves that it was yet soon enough to repent. Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee! as a severe, yet gracious warning. In every breeze that blows there is a flight of human fate; in every breath we drink in the deadly poison; every hour we stand in jeopardy; then every man in his best estate is altogether vanity. In every walk we take death trends upon our steps, he watches us in our retirements, he follows us in our business: he mingles with the angels that stand round our bodies: in that very moment when we are least apprehensive of our fate, then the tyrant springs upon his prey, rejoicing to add to his native horrors the necessary terror of surprise. In the midst of life we are in danger of some fatal blight: in the highest health we may be nearest some mortal malady. What then is life? Is it not a fleeting cloud, an evaporating smoke, an exploding meteor, a painted bubble? Break, the bubble must—in its greatest beauty it will break ere night.

To DIE!—Ah, solemn scene! yet sure nature recoils at the gloomy thought and fain would pass it over. The tyrant may forget the object of his revenge, the parent her smiling offspring and man his God, but death remembers man must die. Our lot remains unchanged—our doom fixed.—Earthly splendour has no exemption from his shafts: youth and beauty must obey his mandates. To-day in health, to-morrow "food for worms." The tender ties of earth cannot prolong our stay: the tear of paternal fondness, conjugal affection, avail not, the tide of life spent, we must depart to worlds unknown. The pillow of disease is the moment of reflection—we then cast a retrospective eye on time past in improprieties: we bid them not welcome: the intruders fix on our minds, and torture our departing spirits.

View this picture, ye giddy triflers: ye fashionable libertines, cease to mock omnipotence. In the last dread conflict, friends may wish in vain; nature's struggle's lost: Death is conqueror still—reflect—reform.

SCRAP OF BIOGRAPHY.

C— was born in New England. His relations were among the most respectable people in that country. At a suitable age he became an apprentice to a mechanical employment in Albany, and faithfully served out his minority. Perhaps it was the watchfulness of his master, rather than any virtue of his disposition, which governed C. in this case—for, free from the restraint of authority, he soon showed that his natural propensities were highly depraved. C. longed to make a figure in the world, and hailed his escape from servitude as the happy period which was to usher him into a new state of existence. In a week afterwards he was at Utica, where his artful manners recommended him into any society he chose. He became a politician, and harangued the multitude on all occasions—he caught a military spirit, and succeeded in raising an independent company, of which he was chosen lieutenant.—Nor was he devoid of the usual gallantries of his sex. After declaiming a few hours in the field of Mars, he would occasionally debouch into the groves of Venus, and spend the remainder of the night in wenching.—He had cunning enough, however, to conceal his foibles, and succeeded in ingratiating himself into the good graces of a respectable tradesman, whom he afterwards ruined. This tradesman entrusted him with goods to a large amount, with an understanding that he should open a store on the borders of Lake Ontario. Here C. gave loose to his desires. The receipts of the store amply furnished him with spending money, and nothing was withheld that could contribute to his gratifications. At a

fourth of July dinner, he showed his agility by springing on the tables and trampling the dishes and glasses to atoms. This was a hundred dollar frolic, which he promptly cancelled the next day by paying the money. His fame reached the ears of his partner, who speedily dissolved the concern, and gave C. an opportunity of seeking adventures in another quarter. Unable to discharge the claims against him, and being threatened with prosecutions, he assumed the garb of a midshipman, and forged a warrant for the secretary of the navy. Thus, with a dirk at his side and cockade in his hat, he passed by sheriffs with impunity. Returning to Utica he met with the man he had ruined, and spit in his face to show his contempt of him and prove his valour. From here he went to the metropolis of the state, where we lost sight of him.

A year or two afterwards, war having, in the mean time been declared, C. was a volunteer at the battle of Sacket's Harbour, where he received a wound in the shoulder. His intercourse with the army naturally introduced him to men of the lowest class, with whom he soon became a free companion. After his discharge, he was seen to loiter in tippling shops, instead of flourishing in coffee-houses, and was not scrupulous of demanding a treat from an old acquaintance, and threatening to flog him in case of non-compliance.

Here we again lost sight of him, and continued ignorant of his adventures until we saw him in the metropolis of the union. He was meanly clad, his eyes haggard, his countenance bloated, and he seemed just recovering from a state of deep inebriation. He was also penniless. His genius, however had not forsaken him—and making a short excursion into the country, he returned in a genteel suit, which he had probably pilfered from a fellow lodger at a tavern.

A year or two afterwards, he was in one of our commercial cities, where he presented himself to a charitable mechanics' society, with a false declaration of his being liberated from Dartmouth prison. The members listened with credulous simplicity to the fictitious narrative of his sufferings, and voted him a sum sufficient to defray his expenses to Albany, whither he proposed returning to his friends. The next morning he was seen lying on one of the wharves, dead drunk, with no clothing but a pair of ragged trousers, through the rents of which his ulcers excited the compassion of every bystander. What naturally suggested itself to all was instantly adopted—a cart was procured, in which he was placed, and conveyed to the almshouse. Such was the fate of C.

MORAL.

Though vice may flourish for a season, it must in the end make full retribution.

The Wild Rose of the Valley.

A TALE.

The evening air blew chilling cold: Dorothy threw her apron over her shoulders and went to the wood-house for faggots. Ellen was left alone; her eye fell on the stump of the withered rose tree: "That was Edward's gift," said she, mournfully, "Peace is now restored; he will return; he will think I have neglected it; for alas! it is withered. But, no! Edward must come no more to our cottage." Hearing the returning step of Dorothy, she wiped away the starting tear; for well she knew her good mother would chide. Dorothy entered trembling: "Mercy! my child; come and listen; sure I heard the church bell toll." Ellen turned pale: she listened with breathless expectation; again the heavy bell struck with awful reverberation. "Oh!" cried Ellen, clasping her hands together, "the news has arrived that Edward is killed." Vainly now did Dorothy call upon the name of her child, who lay senseless on the cold earth. Ellen was the lovely, virtuous child of honest parents; but she was tenderly beloved by the son of the wealthy Dr. Hamilton. In the rural sports on the green in front of the mansion house, Edward had often gladly joined, often pressed the fair hand of Ellen with rapture to his lips, and breathed in her ear accents of pure unchangeable love; but parental authority interposed; Edward was ordered to accept the hand of the rich, the haughty Miss Lyndall. His heart proudly revolted; yet to disobey a father, hitherto fond and tender was death. He implored a respite: Dr. Hamilton granted his petition; and the regiment in which Edward served was ordered to the Lakes; yet his departing words breathed fervent, constant affection to his Ellen, and his parting gift was the rose-tree which she now bewailed.—"For heaven's sake! my child," said Dorothy, "he composed. I will step to the gate, and see if any one passes from the mansion house. Dear, now be comforted." Dorothy stepped to the gate. "Bless me! as I live, here comes a soldier down the hill!" The word revived Ellen: she flew to her mother's side. The soldier descended the hill; he seemed to walk feebly, and leaned on the shoulder of a boy. "Sure," thought Ellen, "that is Edward's form!" but as he approached nearer, conjecture changed: his dress was shabby and disordered, his hair uncombed; and a bandage passed across his eyes, marked the sufferings he had endured in the dreadful scenes

to which he had been exposed: for Edward it was, and love soon revealed him to the wonder-struck Ellen. In a moment both of his hands were seized by Dorothy and her child; who forgot the first joy at sight of him, the change of his appearance, led him to the cottage; but enquiry was made; and Ellen fixed her eyes on his withered rose-tree, in anguish saying, "alas, he cannot see it now." Dorothy began his recital.

"When I left you, my dear friends, in compliance with a father's commands, I marched as a volunteer for the Canadas. Our troops were generally successful in their operations: I alone seemed doomed to feel the pangs of disappointment and sorrow. An enterprise in which I was engaged, required dispatch and caution; when in a moment of general attack, my dearest friend and earliest companion of my happy days, fell covered with wounds. Disobeying the strict orders of our commander, not to quit our posts, I bore him in my arms from the scene of horror: for this I was broke, and discharged with ignominy." Ellen wept; her heart was too full for utterance; the poor old woman sobbed aloud. "I returned," said Edward, "by the first conveyance that occurred, and returned but to see my father breathe his last. Even he too conspired against my happiness: for, would you believe it, Ellen? he has disinherited me." "How!" exclaimed Ellen, "is it in nature to be so wicked! A child he once loved so dearly!" "True," replied Edward; "but you now behold me in sickness and sorrow, without a friend to comfort, or a house to shelter me." "Never, never, my dear young master," cried Dorothy, "while the sticks of this poor cot hang together."—Ellen clasped his hand closer between hers, but spoke not. On a sudden some recollection darted across her mind; she let his hand fall and sighed deeply. "What ails my Ellen?" asked Edward; "will she not confirm the words of her mother?" "Ah, me!" said Ellen, "I am thinking how happy Miss Lyndall will be to have the power of restoring you to wealth and comfort.—She can do all that our wishes dictate." "But if my Ellen gives me her love," replied Edward, "I will not seek the favour of Miss Lyndall." "And will you stay with us?" asked the enraptured Ellen. "Oh, we shall be happy enough in that case; and our debt of gratitude be in part discharged: for to you, Edward, we owe all. Your instructive care first raised my mind from ignorance; and if a virtuous sentiment animates this breast, from you it derives its source." "You are unjust to yourself, Ellen: instructions, if bestowed where there is not innate virtue, is like the vain attempt at cultivating a rocky soil. But how, my love, can you think of supplanting an idle intruder? Your means are but scant, though your heart is ample."

"We will work the harder," said Dorothy: "We knit and spin and have a thousand ways of getting a penny; and when you get strong and healthy, you shall work." "Edward work!" exclaimed the indignant Ellen. "And why not, my child?" rejoined Dorothy. "Is there any disgrace in honest industry? Edward is not proud; and when with some juice of simples, which you Ellen, shall gather, we have bathed his eyes, who knows but, by the favour of Heaven, his sight may be restored? Thus, Ellen, he will assist our labours, see our cheerful endeavours to make him forget all past misfortunes; and we shall be the happiest family in the village." "Excellent creature!" cried Edward; "my whole life shall pass in active gratitude. But I must away: on the brow of the hill I left a weary traveller; I will bring him to taste a cup of your beer, and speed him on his journey." Ellen was unwilling that he should leave her so soon, though but for a few minutes; but when Edward continued absent above two hours, her terror was insupportable! The night closed in, and Edward did not return. Ellen's couch was covered with tears, and morning found her pale and sad. She waited at the door in anxious expectation, and with a scream of wild joy exclaimed, "he is coming!" He was supported by an elderly man; and Ellen hastened forward to lend her assistance also, while Dorothy prepared their homely breakfast. Edward seemed breathless with fatigue; by saying that he had wandered up the country, saying his companion had forgotten him. "Ah! you are cold and wet!" said Ellen. "No, my love; you see I have a great coat. I found my little parcel at the house where I rested last night." "And that house, which was once your own cruel father's, should now be yours," said Ellen. "But, no; he was not cruel, Edward; for he has given you to us." "Come, come; this is fine talking," cried Dorothy, "while the poor youth is cold and hungry; and see the tears how they roll down his cheeks." "Do your eyes pain you Edward?" enquired Ellen: "let me wash them with spring water." "They do, indeed," said he. In the gentlest manner possible, Ellen removed the bandage; and his full, expressive, hazle eye met her's, beaming joy and love. She recoiled with a scream of surprise. He threw off his coat, and discovered his dress decorated with every military honour. "Ellen forgive this deception; it was my father's stratagem; and here he is a witness to your

disinterested affection. I am not dishonoured, but promoted, by my noble commander to high military rank." "It is true, indeed," said the old gentleman, "I suspected my son of an unworthy choice, and dictated this stratagem as the means of confirmation. Miss Lyndall disdained a poor infirm soldier, and now my Edward has to sue you for your acceptance." "Dumb gratitude seized the trembling Ellen: she fell at the feet of Dr. Hamilton, bathed his hands with her tears, and vainly tried to express the feelings of her oppressed heart. The rustic meal passed some time unregarded, till composure was restored, and the benevolence of the intention rendered it a repast palatable even to Dr. Hamilton. "Your rose-tree is withered," said Ellen. "Indeed I could not preserve it." "Heed it not," returned Edward: "it was a hot-house plant, and could ill endure the slightest breeze of mischance. You, Ellen, are the blooming Wild Rose of the Valley, whose native sweetness is but increased by the homeliness of the culture it received."

"Oh, let me then transplant thee into a richer soil, and of my garden be the pride and joy."

Ellen, with blushing joy, gave her hand to her lover, who that day led her to the mansion house, where the delighted inhabitants of the village came to make their heart-felt congratulations; and, in the happiness of his children, Dr. Hamilton found his cure; and the aged Dorothy sunk into a peaceful grave, beloved and revered by her dutiful child; and to the arms of Dr. Hamilton, is now added with proud triumph, the blooming Wild Rose of the Valley.

Bank of the United States.

In a late judicial decision it appears to be the opinion of Judge Washington, that the Bank of the United States, in certain cases, has no right to refuse the payment of notes cut in two, though both parts should not be produced. "Cutting a bank note into two parts (says the Judge,) does not discharge the Bank from the debt of which the note was but the evidence; nor does it even impair the evidence itself, if, by uniting the parts, the contents of the entire note can be made out. If one of the parts should be lost, or destroyed, the debt would be no more affected, than if the entire note had been lost or destroyed. The evidence is impaired indeed, not by the act of cutting the note, but by the same accident which would have affected the entire note had it been lost. In both cases the owner must resort to secondary evidence, and is bound to prove that the note did once exist, that it is lost or destroyed, and that he is the true and lawful owner of the debt. If one part only of the note be lost, the difficulty which the real owner of it has to encounter, in proving his right to the debt, is diminished."

The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the House of Representatives, in answer to Mr. Darlington's call for information, that no money arising from militia fines, in the state of Pennsylvania, has been paid into the Treasury of the United States. Connecting this fact with the information derived from common reports, that something like two hundred thousand dollars were to be collected in this way, it is one of no little interest. Mr. Smith, the late Marshal, it appears, never paid any money over on this account to Mr. Conrad, the present Marshal, nor gave him any definite information on the subject. It further appears that the Deputies of the late Marshal had generally refused to pay over to the present Marshal the balance in their hands, and it also appears, from papers delivered over by Mr. Smith, and from information derived from other sources, that Lewis Deltbach, one of Mr. Smith's Deputies in Bucks county, had a balance in his hands of \$3,545 60, and that similar abuses had been committed by other Deputies of Mr. Smith, but to what extent cannot be definitely ascertained. Here is an "Auzan stable," indeed! [National Intelligencer.]

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following bills have passed the Legislature of this state, and only want the signature of the Governor to be incorporated with our laws:

"An act to repeal so far as relates to the county of Philadelphia, a part of the fifth section of an act entitled, A further supplement to an act entitled, An act to amend and consolidate with its supplement the act entitled, An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars before a Justice of the Peace, and for the election of Constables and for other purposes."

"A supplement to the act relative to habitual drunkards."

"An act to repeal a part of the second section of the act entitled, An act to alter and amend the fee bill."

"An act authorizing the minister, clergymen, deacons and vestry men of Trinity Church, in Philadelphia, to make sale of their present church and lot whereon the same is erected."

Northern Dispensary.

N. E. corner of Second and Dike st. (N. E.)

At an election for Managers of the Northern Dispensary, held January 1st, 1822, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.—Rev. George Boyd, Rev. James Patterson, John C. Browne, Joseph H. Riley, Daniel H. Miller, Jonathan Roberts, John Simmons, Joseph Townsend, Robert A. Parrish, Dr. John Perkins, Dr. John Barnes, Dr. Alex. Knight. The managers elected the following officers: President, Rev. George Boyd—Secretary, Dr. Alex. Knight—Treasurer, John Rowley. Esq.—Physicians, Drs. Alex. L. Kingsley, Edwin A. Atlee, John P. Brooke, Dr. Isaac Smith, John S. Mielke, Thomas C. Thomas, Esq., John W. Swanwick, Esq., John Simmons.

WM. WALLACE,
No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Has Received of the late Arrivals,
Two Cases of LEGGINGS, containing an assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,
Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.
1 case super. black and colored Bombazines,
1 do. elegant Merino shawls and scarfs,
3 do. Nankin and Canton Gapes,
1 do. new style Merino pattern Furniture Chints,
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers.
An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.
4-4 Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.
With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Millinery line.
dec 29-31

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,
Late from Sheffield, Mass. Manufacturer of Cutlery, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use. Razors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Pen-knives handles, and warranted good. Table knives and Forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. Old Files re-cut and made as new.
oct 6-11

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,
BROKERS, SUNDRIES AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or country—Acre, bails, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission. Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Patents secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Inventors' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout. Writings of all kinds correctly executed. Money always to be had on good security, and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.
N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry.
Jan. 12-6m

THE CELEBRATED
CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.
This recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East India Co. ship to a friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTHACHE. It purifies and sweetens the breath, causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Toothache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANKERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chestnut street.
A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.
Jan. 12-6m

VENETIAN BLINDS,
MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufacturing Co. No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. The subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions. Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant,
JOHN YATMAN.
Jan. 12-6m

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.
S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dyeing French and Canton Crepes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Satins, Velvets, Caseres, Sewing Silks, Ribbons, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazines, Bombazettes, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Cloth.
S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction.
Jan. 12-6m

Notice to Creditors.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Assignee.
WHEREAS, John M. Taber, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant, did on the 7th of January, 1824, make an Assignment unto William Wallace, of all his estate real, personal, and mixed, in trust (under such conditions as are expressed in said assignment) for the benefit of all such creditors as shall execute a release within thirty days from the date thereof—this, therefore, is to inform such creditors that the assignment may be seen, and that the release is ready for signatures at No. 22, South Third street.
Jan. 12-6m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
WILLIAM WALLACE, Assignee.
WHEREAS, JACOB STRAWN, of the Northern Liberties, Bricklayer, did on the 7th of the 12th mo. 1821, make an assignment to the Subscribers, of all his property for the benefit of his creditors generally—all persons having demands against the said Jacob Strawn, are requested to present the same, and those indebted to make immediate payment to either of the Assignees.
S. F. MOORE, No. 135 North Ninth street,
W. M. JOHNS, Old York Road, No. 41,
dec 13-31

A. ATKINSON,
BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his Hat, Tricorne, Horses, Trunk and Collar Manufactory, from No. 1 South Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.
N. B. Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the nearest manner, on the most reasonable terms.
aug 4-11

SILVERIA & BROWNE,
WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAILORS, No. 33 South Second street, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.
ON HAND,
A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vests, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests.
Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.
jan 5-11

THE BUSINESS
FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, B. H. Gaster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock Smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged, Casts and casts Church, Turret, and Ship Belles, on reasonable terms. House Belles, custom or country, neatly hung. Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks put on at the shortest notice.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
nov. 10-11

QUILL MANUFACTORY.
Kreymborg & Hagedorn,
No. 41 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$3 50 to \$25 the thousand.
Jan 2-11

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,
Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.
CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Painted Figures, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late President of the United States, Andrew Jackson, attended by the members of Congress, Bunker Hill, and the late President of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte, attended by the members of the French Legislature. The figures are of the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and the late President of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte. The figures are of the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and the late President of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte. The figures are of the late President of the United States, General Jackson, and the late President of the French Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte.
No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admission 25 cents—Children 12 1/2 cents.
aug 18-11

EDUCATION.
CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at the school room on the first floor.
C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets.
sept 1-6m

WALDREN BEACH,
86 LOMBARD STREET,
MANUFACTURER and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Coke, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Potatoes, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.
N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail.
aug 4-11

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,
MANUFACTURER of Millinery Work and Jewellery, No. 119 Chestnut street, has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as Bands, Braids, Fretzels, Nets, Hair Nets, &c. N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.
aug 11-6m

John and James B. Wood,
42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets, CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail. They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices.
aug 1-11

Money to Loan on Mortgage.
SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand dollars, to loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. APPLY TO
Isaac Elliott,
No. 82 Chestnut street.
aug 4-11

FRENCH SCHOOL.
CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 South Fifth street, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful Language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, \$10 per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson. He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms. Lessons given in private families and Seminars. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminars in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.
oct 13-11

FANCY CHAIRS.
THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 30 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.
aug 4-11

Hamilton Village Inn.
ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Beds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drivers, Fanners, Waggoners, &c.
nov. 17-11

LEATHER STORE.
ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.
oct 20-5m

HARDWARE.
A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained on moderate terms, by Storekeepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 37 Market, third door below Second street.
THOMAS SHIPLEY.
Jan. 12-6m

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,
SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYE, &c. CONTINUE at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.
Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices.
aug 4-11

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND for Sale by HICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chestnut street,
The Expedition of ORSUA and the CRIMES OF AGUERE, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq. in one volume, 12mo. price 75 cents.
In Press, and will be published in a few days, THE PRIVATEER, a Novel, in 2 vols.
WALTER SCOTT'S Novels complete, for sale as above.
BOOKS and STATIONARY for sale, on very reasonable terms.
PRINTING and BINDING executed with neatness and despatch.
nov 17-11

CONGRESS.
Among the petitions presented on Monday, in the Senate, was one by Mr. Lowrie, from the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, praying further measures to suppress the African Slave Trade, and to promote the extermination of slavery in the country—after some discussion it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Benton, after some remarks explanatory of the object, and to show the necessity of the enquiry which he rose to propose, submitted the following resolution:
Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for the final adjustment of private land claims in the state of Missouri.
The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Harbison, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to fix the number of which the House of Representatives shall consist, being the order of the day, Mr. B. said, that as the subject was now before the other house, it was of no use to press the question on this resolution to an early decision, as the amendment could not operate for some time: he therefore moved its postponement to the third Monday in February—which was agreed to.

On Tuesday, agreeably to notice, Mr. Lowrie asked leave to introduce a bill to vest in the respective states the right of the United States to all fines assessed for the non-performance of militia duty during the last war. In Pennsylvania, the collection of these fines has long been a subject of much interest. The courts martial were constituted under the authority of an act of the legislature—objections were made to their jurisdiction, and not until the Supreme Court of the United States passed upon the subject was the question finally settled. The case sent up for adjudication was the following: Moore, the Deputy Marshal of Lancaster county, Penn. collected a fine from Houston, a delinquent militiaman, who, after the fine was collected, brought suit against Mr. Moore, in the court of common pleas. His objection was, that part of the state law was unconstitutional. The court sustained the objection, and judgment was rendered against the deputy marshal. A writ of error was immediately taken to the Supreme Court of the state. This decision of the Court of Common Pleas raised a very considerable excitement in the public mind. Of what use, it was asked, are our laws—of what use is patriotism, if those who disobey the law are protected, and those who left their homes, for the defence of their country, are to be subjected to fines and penalties, and stigmatized as trespassers? The legislature, then in session, participated largely in these feelings. Petitions were presented, from the deputy marshals and the members of the courts martial, praying the interference and protection of the representatives of the people. The field officers of an entire brigade informed the governor that, if this decision was sustained, they could no longer hold their commissions. There was, however, no direct manner by which the legislature could act upon the subject. They passed an act directing the Supreme Court to meet immediately, and decide upon the writ of error, and that counsel should be employed to aid the deputy marshals. The Supreme Court met accordingly, and reversed the decision of the court below. A writ of error was then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. L. here went into an examination of the opinion of the Supreme Court: and read several extracts from the case, as reported in Jib Wheaton's reports, affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. These, said Mr. Lowrie, are some of the most important facts and principles connected with the bill I now offer to the consideration of the Senate. I am aware that this is not the proper stage of the bill to offer any arguments in favour of its passage. My wish would be, however, to leave a favourable impression on the mind of the Senate. Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this measure. During the last war she furnished all the men required of her—she furnished more. The number called for was 20,877, the number furnished was 21,926, being 1359 more than the requisition. If, in addition to this, you collect from her citizens a quarter of a million of dollars, her case will be a hard one.

On Monday and Tuesday, the House of Representatives were principally occupied with the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill, and there is every prospect of obtaining a deliberate decision upon its merits. Mr. Sergeant occupied the floor nearly the whole of the two days, in favour of the bill, and treated the subject in his usual style of eloquence.
After Mr. S. had concluded, Mr. Stevenson moved to strike out the first section, in order to try the sense of the House on the principle of the bill—and Mr. Sergeant having assented to this course, the committee were about to rise, when Mr. Woodson addressed the chair—the able and eloquent appeal by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (he said,) in behalf of the mercantile class of the community, is most honorable to the feelings of his own heart, and they are such as will be responded to by those of the nation. It is only to be lamented that they are not sufficiently comprehensive; that they do not attach themselves to that description of persons justly and emphatically termed the bone and sinew of a government. My allusion to the agricultural portion of the community cannot be mistaken. Ought our sympathy to be silent or unheard when it cries for their relief? Are we called upon to legislate exclusively for the mercantile interest? Would this be just? Can it be within the spirit or letter of our powers on this subject? I believe not. The authority to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy excludes the idea. It could not be intended to confine its necessary and salutary provisions to a privileged few. Mr. W. submitted the following amendment:
"That all classes of the community, other than the description of persons here mentioned, shall have the privilege, at their election, of becoming voluntary bankrupts, with the consent and application of a major part in value of all the creditors of such voluntary bankrupt, previously obtained and duly certified. And that such bankrupt shall be subjected to the same proceedings, and liable to the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and advantages, as are provided for, and made applicable to all other bankrupts, by the regulations of this bill."

The House, on Wednesday, after the usual business was gone through, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, again took up the Bankrupt Bill, in committee of the whole.
The amendment proposed by Mr. Woodson, of Kentucky, was withdrawn by the mover.
Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, then addressed the chair in favor of his motion for striking out the first section of the bill, (in other words to defeat it.) He proceeded to state his views at large on the expediency of the bill.
When Mr. S. had concluded, the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

On the same day, in the Senate, Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following for consideration:
Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the building of an additional number of vessels of war for the protection of the commerce of the United States, in the Gulf of Mexico; and into the propriety of employing one or more of the frigates or ships of war of the U. States, for the same purpose.
The Senate were engaged in this day's sitting chiefly on executive business.

Among the petitions presented some days ago, in the lower house, was one by Mr. Shea, from the Seventh Convention of the Manumission Society of Tennessee, praying that provision may be made whereby all slaves, which may hereafter be born within the District of Columbia, shall be free at a certain period of their lives, and that Congress will give every facility in their power to effect a final abolition of the system of African slavery within the United States—which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Miscellaneous.
LATE FROM CANTON.
The ship Adonis, Captain Brumley, has arrived at New-York from Canton, after the remarkably short passage of 106 days. The Adonis has been absent less than ten months, and had not been heard of since her departure. Capt. B. has furnished the following intelligence:—
About the latter part of September, a seaman belonging to the ship Emily, Copeland, of Baltimore, was accused of having killed a Chinese woman. The Mandarin immediately demanded the man, in order to punish him for the alleged murder, but Capt. Copeland, not being satisfied respecting his guilt, declined giving him up. After considerable negotiations between Mr. Wilcocks, our consul, joined by the American residents, captains, and supercargoes, and the Chinese authorities, during which the Americans evinced a determination not to give up the seaman without having his guilt proved, and many threats were thrown out on the other side of stopping the trade, and other coercive measures—it was at last agreed that the man should be tried for the offence on board the Emily; it was also agreed that the evidence of the white men should be admitted as well as the Chinese.—These concessions, on the part of the Chinese, when compared with their former conduct on similar occasions, wherein the English were concerned, was considered at Canton as a proof of their favourable sentiments towards the Americans. However, if the man should be found guilty, and then not be given up to be punished according to their laws, an immediate stoppage of all trade and intercourse, will no doubt take place.

Prince Champlin, a free man of colour, was on Tuesday brought before Justices Epinger, Russell and Barton, on a charge of inveigling or enticing away two women of colour, belonging to an individual in this city.—This case comes within the provisions of the act of Assembly of 1816—previous to which it was deemed a capital offence, and yeterson was executed not many years since for the same crime. The prisoner was cooked on board the ship Diana, which sailed from this port a short time since, for New-York. Information having been given to the owner of the slaves, that they were concealed for the purpose mentioned in the charge, search was made for them, and with the assistance of the captain they were discovered, and with the prisoner secured. The women were secreted under the board wing behind a canvas screen put up to conceal them, where they were supplied with food by the cook, and with water from a barrel in the steerage. The facts were fully proved, and the prisoner sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labour, for each offence, and at the expiration of that period to be sold as a slave for life.

A report was circulated at Natchitoches that Gen. Long, and 30 or 40 of his companions, went recently to Labadie, where they represented themselves as a party who had come to settle under Austin's grant and were well received by the Spaniards; but after a few days they took forcible possession of the town, and levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants. It was added that their triumph was short. Some troops arrived from St. Antonio, made the marauders prisoners, and marched them in chains to the interior.
From Port au Prince.—Capt. Swain, arrived at Charleston from Cape Haytien, reports, that President Boyer was collecting his forces, with a view of attacking the Spanish part of the Island. It was supposed that all would be in readiness for the purpose by the middle of February. A piratical schr. of about 60 tons, was cruising in Caicos Passage, and had boarded several vessels bound to the Cape, which the robbed of water, provisions, &c.—one of them, the Favorite, Captain Wood.

From Pernambuco.—The brig Factor, arrived in Hampton Roads from Pernambuco, brings an account that on the 7th Nov. a fleet of transports, under convoy of a frigate carrying all the European troops, consisting of the 2d battalion of Albarcos, sailed for Lisbon. The European residents, both before and after the embarkation of the troops, felt considerably alarmed, but at the time of the Factor's sailing, their fears were subsiding.

The cause of French, vs. Hawley, &c. at the late Supreme Court, for the county of Fairfield, state of Connecticut, was an action of trespass for breaking into the house and conveying away the goods of the plaintiff. The Plaintiff proved that one of the defendants, entered the house by the chimney, and then broke open the windows and doors. The defendants justified themselves under a writ of attachment, and contended that the descending into the house by the chimney was lawful for the service of civil process; and if not, being once in the house through by an unlawful entrance, yet the taking of the goods was not a trespass, for

which damage might be recovered. It was decided that an entrance by the chimney to serve civil process was unlawful, and that all service done in consequence of such unlawful entry, was void.

The British brig Charlotte Ann, Frigate, has arrived at Eastport, from Jamaica and Havana. Whilst laying in the latter port, she was boarded by a gang of desperadoes from the shore, for the purpose of plunder—they had long knives, and threatened the crew with instant death, if they resisted. Capt. F. hearing the noise on deck, jumped out of the cabin window, swam to the British sloop of war Ontario, which immediately dispatched a boat to his assistance, when the ruffians fled, without accomplishing their designs.

On Saturday last, James Rose, was committed to the City Prison, New York, on a warrant of Judge Livingston. He was brought in by the U. States schr. Shenandoah, charged with the crime of piracy. (The being a citizen of the U. States, he was one of the crew of the French schr. "Cassidy," which was engaged in the slave trade, and assisted in receiving on board that vessel, 153 negroes, with intent to make them slaves. This crime by the act of the 15th May, 1820, is punishable with death.

From the Spanish Main.—Capt. Lord of the brig Leonidas, arrived at Savannah from Aux Cayes, informs that the last advice from Puerto Cabello, stated that place to be still in possession of the Royalists, though it was daily expected that it would fall, and it was said the Royal troops had expressed a willingness to surrender, upon being sent to Porto Rico. Carthage continued perfectly tranquil, and the inhabitants who had left it upon its being taken possession of by the Patriots were returning.

As three men were descending the Abba River, near Montgomery, on a raft, it struck against a tree and sunk. The men succeeded in climbing the tree, and after remaining till the next day, almost perished with cold; two of them attempted to swim ashore; one was drowned, and the other reached the shore, but was found the next morning frozen to death. The other man after remaining in the tree 32 hours, was relieved by a canoe.

The Treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania has officially declared that the charters of the following banking companies were forfeited on the 3d of the present month.
Northwestern Bank of Pennsylvania, Meadville, Crawford county.
Allegheny Bank of Pennsylvania, Bedford, Bedford county.
Centre Bank of Pennsylvania, Bellefonte, Centre county.
Huntingdon Bank, Huntingdon, Huntingdon county.
Northumberland, Union and Columbia Bank, Milton, Northumberland county.
Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company, Marietta, Lancaster county.

A man calling himself George Eyras, has been apprehended at Boston on suspicion of having committed the highway robbery on the 11th inst. on Mr. George Weed at Seconk Plains. He has been fully committed for trial.

THE MILLENNIUM.—The legislature of Maryland has again rejected the Jew bill, while we perceive by an advertisement in a Charleston paper, that a Jew is authorized and employed, and actually engaged in collecting and receiving for monies for the erection in that city, of a Roman Catholic Cathedral Church.

Mr. WUITS, on the 10th inst. says the Posttown Times, presented a petition 27 feet long, filled with signatures from top to bottom, two deep, for the repeal of the law laying a tax on storekeepers.

We have been informed that the Winnebago Indians had determined to make an attack on Fort Armstrong, having been informed by two of their tribe who had made their escape from the jail in Kaskaskia, of the death of two of their nation, one of whom was executed at that place. We are certain, however, that the commanding officer at Fort Armstrong is on the alert; and perhaps the above is only a threat, as we are well assured that should they make an attack on that Fort they could not succeed.
[St. Louis Eng.]

INDIANS.
The following is a statement of the number of Indians on our frontiers, by a Census taken in 1819:
Chicago Agency, 8836
Green Bay do. 4800
Michilimacine do. 5747
Fort Wayne, 2611
Piqua, 3413
Detroit, within the peninsula of Michigan proper, 8000
West of Green-Bay agency, and east of the Mississippi, including the Sacs and Foxes, and the Indians on Rock River, 9951
42958
It is believed that furs to the amount of more than \$500,000, arrived at and departed from Detroit during the past summer.

From the New-Brunswick, N. J. Times.
New Invention.—It may well be said, says a correspondent, that ours is truly an age of invention. A new Gig, belonging to Henry McColm, Esq. of Somerset, was exhibited in this city a few days since, to which was attached a machine of his own invention which strikes at the end of every mile, and at the same time shows the distance, and is constructed on such precise mathematical principles that it may be set so as to tell the distance of nine thousand miles, and may be taken off or added to any wheel carriage without the least inconvenience.

It appears that John Brown, own account, States, \$500,000, the present price, 50 cents, same, \$500,000.
The sum of the off. Biskeley, or, that to the Sec. cate, sign in the at. Catling.
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The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 26, 1823.

No event has transpired in this city, within our recollection, calculated to excite more general sympathy than the destruction of the Orphan Asylum, and its attending deplorable calamity. What mind can dwell on the awful catastrophe, and not shudder—the heart sickens at the bare recital. In the dead hour of night—a freezing night it was—upwards of one hundred orphan children lay slumbering in this hospitable mansion, the pride of the munificent ladies of Philadelphia—when suddenly the devouring element burst forth, and enveloped the whole in flames!—Here we might pause, for our feeble efforts cannot depict the scene which ensued. Every parent will commiserate the condition of the little inmates of this charitable institution—and the untimely fate of twenty-three innocent victims, who were consumed before the assistance which was offered could reach them, will long be remembered. Not a vestige of the beautiful edifice, which was the Orphan Asylum, remains but cracked and tottering walls—all that was under the roof, of a combustible nature, has been utterly destroyed. The fire commenced about half past two on Wednesday night—it originated from some clothes which had been placed by the fire to dry. A meeting of the citizens took place yesterday, and measures have been concerted to relieve the sufferers. Three thousand dollars were immediately subscribed, and committees appointed to collect donations in the different wards. Among a number of instances of feeling on this occasion, we record two which are particularly worthy of notice—in one of our schools the scholars forwarded by their teacher, \$180 for the use of the Asylum, and at a school of young ladies about \$30 were collected. One of the Masonic lodges have voted \$100—in fact, the bounty of our citizens never shone more conspicuous than in this instance, and the Orphan's heart will have abundant cause to weep for joy. The proceeds of Monday evening, at the Walnut street, will be appropriated to the use of the Asylum.

Owing to the late repeated night robberies, the Mayor has suspended the duty of the Watch, of calling the hour. We hope this salutary measure will have its desired effect.

MILITIA FINES.
It appears by a statement laid before Congress, that John Smith, late Marshal of this state, by his own account, paid into the Treasury of the United States, \$2,742 42 more than he has received for militia fines during the last year. John Conard, the present marshal, says he has collected \$3,671 50 cents, and paid in expense of collecting the same, \$3,590 56.

U. S. SHIP WASP.
The survivors, heirs, and legal representatives of the officers and crew of the late ship Wasp, capt. Binkley, are notified in the National Intelligencer, that their claims will be settled on application to the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a certificate, signed by a Judge of some Court of Record, in the state or territory where they reside, authenticating their right to the same.

The papers from the north and south have been extremely barren for this week past. This, no doubt, is produced by the interference of Jack Frost, who spurs neither age, sex, nor condition—it is more than likely, if he troubles our neighbours as much as he does us, his welcome must be quite worn out. When a thaw once takes place the columns of the public prints may be inundated by the sweeping mass of intelligible matter which now remains congealed in the atmosphere.

A few nights ago, the attention of some gentlemen who had met on business in the Washington Hall, was arrested by the crash of a pane of glass in one of the upper windows. A dog who accompanied them up stairs, picked up a ball, which on examination was found to be composed of combustible matter, which had been set on fire, but had been quenched by some accident, too soon to answer the purposes of the incendiary. It was thrown into the Hall, from Lingham's Court.

Daring Outrage.—Early on Thursday evening week, Mr. James Ross, a respectable young mechanic of Southwark, was returning home from visiting some friends, residing in the outskirts of the city, he was suddenly assaulted by two men, who rushed out upon him and struck a violent blow on the top of his head, which stunned him immediately. He was afterwards found lying at the door of a house in South-street, near Second, against which he had fallen, having wandered a considerable distance in an almost insensible state. The villains robbed him of a new coat, hat and cravat, and are supposed to have beaten him severely after their first attack, as one of his eyes was nearly cut through, and another lacerated.

ed in a dreadful manner, besides several severe wounds in his face. Mr. Ross has been lying in a state of partial derangement ever since this outrage, which is supposed to have been perpetrated in the vicinity of Washington Square, at about 8 o'clock in the evening.

To rescue poor debtors from the sharks of the profession, who are always ready to offer their services, and to fleece their clients of the scanty substance which misfortune has left them, ninety-nine members of the New-York Bar, have signed a paper, in which they promise that each of them will give advice gratis, to effect the liberation of one poor debtor from jail, if application is made within twelve months from the 24th of January.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
The bill to repeal the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise is in full debate in the House of Representatives, since Tuesday. It is not like to be done with soon, if we judge from the length of the speeches already delivered, and the note of preparation that appears among a number of members, who have not yet spoken, to explain their views of the subject. We do not think the repealing bill will pass, although the vote upon it promises to be a very close one.

The bill for extending the charter of the Philadelphia bank, after being under discussion several days in the Senate, was postponed indefinitely on Tuesday. The resolution for an apportionment of the public lands, among the states which have not received them, for the purposes of education, passed the Senate, in the early part of the session, by an unanimous vote, but meets with opposition in the House of Representatives. It has been postponed three times and is now the order for Wednesday. The fate of the project is doubtful, when its opponents are able to postpone it thus often.

A bill to establish a Loan Office was reported in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last. [Harrisburg Chronicle.]

PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE IN CONGRESS.
The Senate, composed of forty-eight members, representing twenty-four states, are all, with the exception of C. A. Rodney, from Delaware, (who has not yet taken his seat), in attendance on their legislative functions.

The House of Representatives, consisting of 187 members and two delegates, representing twenty-four states and two territories, are all, with the exception of three absentees, viz: Gideon Tomlinson, of Connecticut, (on leave); Louis McCane, of Delaware (indisposed); and Henry H. Ryan of Tennessee, his seat not taken this Congress) in the daily transaction of their legislative duties.

There are, at present, two vacancies in this body, viz: one in the New-York delegation, occasioned by the resignation of Solomon Van Rensselaer; and another in Delaware, by the recent election of C. A. Rodney to the Senate. [Wash. Gaz.]

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.
WALTON STREET THEATRE. The historical and patriotic Melo-Drama, called YUSEF CARRAMELLI, or the siege of Tripoli, was represented yesterday evening. This play is from the prolific pen of Mr. NOAH, of New-York. That gentleman was for several years a Consul at one of the Barbary ports, whence however he was recalled by his government on the score of his religion. Being of a keen penetrating mind, and a close observer of men and things—it is not wonderful that he should have produced a just delineation of the manners and habits of the Tripolitans, and of their fluctuating demeanour towards his countrymen. We are pleased that Mr. Noah's last drama of MARION is announced to be in a state of forward preparation at the same theatre.

On Monday evening, at the Walnut street Theatre, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, *The Voice of Nature*—the farce of *The Rancorous*—and the *Forty Thieves*, are announced for representation. At the Prune street Theatre, this evening, the performances are, *The Stranger*, and the *Broken Sword*. Mr. Porter's benefit on Monday night. At New-York, Mr. Phillips's personated Cassim Baba, last evening, in the *Forty Thieves*—after which was added, *The Spoiled Child*, and *Valentine and Oran*.

At the Boston Theatre, Mons. Labasse appeared for the third time, in the grand spectacle of *La Belle Parisienne*, on Monday evening last. At the Amphitheatre, Master Carnes had a benefit on the same evening. Mr. Pelby was at Baltimore, the beginning of this week, giving Readings and Recitations. At Harrisburg, on Thursday evening, was represented *The Point of Honour*, and the farce of *The Village Lawyer*—between the pieces Mrs. Allen introduced a favorite song, *The Maid and the Magpie*, with other entertainments, were announced for this evening. Mr. Cooper is on a tour to the southward.

WIT.—The learned Dr. Mitchell, a few days since, at a large dinner party, was asked what he would be helped to. After a considerable pause, he replied, with great gravity, "Why is Dr. M. like the Emperor Alexander?" This singular reply for a moment put the whole board in a state of suspense, when the Doctor proceeded—"Because he wants a slice of Turkey." at the same time putting his fork in a large one before him, and taking a wink.—[Statesman.]

WEEKLY BUSINESS.
Last week, as the converse from the publisher at New-York, were clearing up the Canal, they found the crucible, lustre, and heat of a candlestick, (that were stolen from the Catholic Cathedral, about 12 months since).

Thompson, who murdered Miss Hamilton some time since, died on Sunday morning last, in the Baltimore county goal. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death from the visitation of God.

MURDER.—Four seamen concerned under penalty on board the ship *Kate*, of London, Capt. Purdie, have been hanged at Barbadoes. On the trial, Kidd, the greatest villain of the set, was admitted as king's evidence. The facts relating to this case were these—they took forcible possession of the ship, and having bound the captain, put him, his wife, their two children, a surgeon, and a passenger, into a small gig boat, with only ten biscuits and two cans. These unhappy victims have not been heard of, and there is little doubt that they have perished.

ROBBERIES.—On Monday night, Mr. Diller's dwelling, in Washington square, was entered by means of boring through the kitchen door. The villains carried off most of the valuable kitchen furniture. Savage & Dugan's counting-house, in York court, on the same night, was robbed of several Leghorn bonnets—from the traces on the floor it is supposed a dog had accompanied the thieves.

INFANTICIDE.—A new born infant perfectly naked, with its skull fractured, was found exposed at the French (Gardens), New-York, last week. An elegant silver vase, manufactured in this city, has been sent to Charleston, S. C. as a prize to the steamer horse at the races in February.

William Crooks, a native of England, was found dead in his bed near Moonfield, N. J., on the 13th. Verdict of a jury, intertemperance. The militia of the state of Massachusetts is estimated at 52,708 enrolled, including officers of every grade—increased since last year, 4,398.

A gang of counterfeiters have lately been arrested in Pittsburgh, Penn. The receipts into the treasury of the state of Maine, for the past year, amounted to \$107,482 51 cents.

The small pox, it is feared, will prove fatal to many persons in Tarborough, N. C. owing to the use of matter not genuine, which had been forwarded to Dr. Ward by Dr. Smith, the United States Agent for vaccination.

Considerable sums of money have been obtained at Savannah, and Charleston, (S. C.) by forged checks, purporting to be drawn by the Bank of the U. States on the branches in those cities. Three of the counterfeiters have been arrested. Accounts from New-Orleans mention that there had been sleighing in that city about three weeks ago.

Gen. San Martin assumed the supreme command in Peru, by a decree of the 3d of August, in which he declares himself Protector.

A school was established about a year since at Buenos Ayres upon the Lancasterian system, and a society formed for the extension of education among the lower orders.

A Lancasterian School was opened at Monte Video, in the beginning of Nov. by Don Juan de la Codina, formerly in the U. States. In consequence of the great scarcity of cattle, the government of Buenos Ayres issued a decree August 21, prohibiting the killing of cows.

The New-Orleans paper of the last week in December, mentions two persons who had perished by cold in the streets of that city. The number of deaths in Portsmouth, (N. H.) in 1821, were 169—among the number 23 of small-pox—23 of consumption—20 of fever—and 30 of old age.

A Great Painting.—Mr. Samuel F. B. Moore, a distinguished artist, has in hand a splendid painting of the interior of the Representative Chamber at Washington, at the time of candle light, when the members are assembled for an evening sitting; the picture will contain upwards of one hundred different portraits and figures, and the artist estimates it to be 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches.

In the state of Maryland, it appears that there are no fewer than twelve hundred and twenty-four Justices of the Peace.

Letters received at Washington, announce that a great battle has been fought, in the Arkansas country, between the Cherokees and Osages, in which the former were entirely victorious, making prisoners of several hundred of their antagonists.

The spacious lot on Broad street, between Chesnut and Walnut, known as Vauxhall Gardens, has been purchased by a Board of Trustees, for the purpose of being converted into a Monastery for Monks and Nuns.

On Sunday night last, the store of John and Wm. Tonkin, at Carpenter's Landing, N. J. was robbed of goods to the amount of \$300. One of the robbers having taken some Antislavery Wine in mistake, they were traced to a neighbouring woods, where they had deposited the goods, which were recovered, and the thieves thus fortunately detected. They are now in goal.

Mr. Turner's Cabinet maker's shop, at the Grass roads, four miles below Woodbury, N. J. was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. was a considerable stock of furniture, besides an adjoining wheel-right shop.

The sloop Trumbull, capt. Mesuteaugh, in government's employ, came up last evening from Amboy, and informs that he saw a sloop from sea, with a signal of distress, yesterday afternoon at anchor under Staten Island, near the Elm Tree, very much loaded with ice.

On Tuesday night last, about 12 o'clock, the schooner Decatur, Reynolds, on her passage from this port to New-Haven, was wrecked on the reef west of Norwalk Islands, she immediately filled and capsized. The captain and crew were saved. The schr. was loaded with flour and salt.

The Directors of the New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, have applied to the Legislature for pecuniary aid. They state in their memorial, that ninety have received the benefits of the institution, fifty-two of which remain under tuition. The number of the deaf and dumb in the community is very great. Some have calculated one in every 2000, which would make the number in this state amount to more than 300.

POLICE.
Sherdy Justice.—A theft was committed about four days ago in the village of Poughkeepsie, of three watches and a fine coat. The thief made for New-York, and arrived here the night before last. A messenger with a warrant issued against the culprit, by a magistrate in Poughkeepsie, called at our police office yesterday morning for aid; and in a few hours the fellow was in Bridewell and the property restored. He was a young man, and sustained a reputation above suspicion or reproach.

The house of Dr. Arden, in Walker street was entered on Wednesday evening last, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and \$200 dollars stolen from a private desk. A mulatto girl who had lately been a servant in the family, was suspected and taken up, and on her examination at the Police yesterday morning confessed the fact, and gave up five dollars of the money; but the rest, she said, she had lost. The house of another yellow woman with whom she lived was searched, nothing however was discovered.

In the course of the day, word was sent to Conklin, the marshal, by a man who had been reconnoitring her, that she was dashing about the city in a coach; shopping at all the fashionable stores, and making expensive purchases of shawls, bonnets, hats, ribbons, &c. in the tip of the mode. She was immediately taken up, with the goods she had purchased upon her. On her examination she evinced all the impudence, and adroitness of experienced guilt; and stood out for her innocence to the last, though it was proved, that the mulatto girl who had just before confessed she stole the money, boarded with her; and although she actually had Mrs. A's indispensable with her, and \$50 of the money in it. It hardly need be added that both the women are safe in Bridewell, and the Leghorn hats and shawls, and the money unexpended, given over to Dr. A. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

CONUNDRUM SOLVED.
When the Alphabet were sent out to dinner in alphabetical form, the reason why all could not comply with the invitation is very evident, it being only one L in the alphabet.

Bellemont, N. E. J. 1st mo. 17, 1822.

LEGAL WIT.
Macbeth—What 'st thou doing?
Witches—A deed without a name.
"Which is not worth a farthing," exclaimed a lawyer in the pit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Several favours received this week shall be attended to.

Public Sale Report.
J. and W. LIPPINCOTT & CO. Auctioneers.
From the 21st to the 26th Jan. 1823.
INDIGO—20 cwt. at 11, \$2.25 a lb.
SUGAR—75 bbls. N. Orleans, (4 months credit) \$10.50 a 11.00 cwt.
12 bbls. Porto Rico, \$3.75 a 9.00 do.
10 bbls. do. \$3.00 a 10.15 do.
5 bbls. St. Cruz, \$10.00 a 10.15 do.
6 do. do. (good) \$13.10 a 12.50 do.
10 bbls. White Hay, 14.50 a 14.70 do.
12 do. Brown do. \$9.50 a 10.00 do.
COFFEE—48 ba. Java, 27 a 28 cts. per lb.
TEA—3 chests Young Hyson, \$3 a 85 do.
3 do. White, 80 do.
MOLASSES—7 bbls. W. I. 37 a 38 cts. per gallon.
8 chests New-Orleans, 34 do.
3 bbls. Sugar House, 34 do.
WINE—10 qts. Cocks Lisbon, 1.27 do.
HONEY—2 qts. Havana, 4.00 keg.
RICE—13 do. 2.75 cwt.
CASSIA—50 mats Chinese, 36 lb.
PIMENTO—3 bags Jamaica, 31 lb.
SALT PEPPER—4 kegs London S. B. 9 a 9 1/2 lb.
GINGER, 8 bbls. Ground, 34 a 41 lb.
5 kegs do.
SHERRING—40 boxes 1st cut, \$2.00 box.
FRUIT—5 kegs Sun Raisins, 6.00 keg.
8 boxes Bunch Muscatelli, 3.15 a 3.25 box.
1 cwt. Sultana Raisins, 4.34 lb.
WROGLASS—1 cask German, 2.22 lb.
SALT—320 bushels Liverpool fine 60 bush, 50 do. do. cedar 54 do.

DIED.
On Monday evening, Capt. JOHN M. WHITE, N. Y. Jun.
On Tuesday morning, Mrs. ELIZABETH, consort of Richard Simpson, aged 39 years.
On Sunday morning last, Mr. GILBERT FARINGTON, aged 29.
On Wednesday evening, JACOB TAYLOR, in the 20th year of his age.
Yesterday morning, Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, consort of Walter Thompson, aged 34.
On Wednesday evening, Mr. GEORGE DAYM, a native of England, late of the island of Tobago, aged 50.
On Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Miss LYDIA DENENHOVEN, aged 49.
Yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock, GEORGE WASHINGTON WOODWARD, aged 7 years, youngest child of William W. Woodward.
Yesterday afternoon, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. PHILIP KELLER, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.
Yesterday, after a short illness, Mr. PATRICK M'KOWN.
On the 23d inst. THOMAS SHOEMAKER, Jr. in the 31st year of his age.
At New-York, Mr. MANUEL NOAH, aged 67 years, father of M. M. Noah, editor of the National Advocate.

ALMANAC.

1823.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Moon's Phase.
26 Saturday,	7 1	5 7	3 1	☾
27 Sunday,	7 18	5 8	4 26	☾
28 Monday,	7 17	5 9	5 0	☾
29 Tuesday,	7 17	5 11	5 36	☾
30 Wednesday,	7 16	5 12	6 59	☾
31 Thursday,	7 16	5 13	7 44	☾
1 Friday,	7 15	5 14	8 17	☾

☾ The above Time of the Rising and Setting of the SUN is the true Time shown by a well regulated Clock—and not the apparent or Solar Time given in the Almanacs.

Proposals for Publishing by Subscription, H KAINH.
THE NEW TESTAMENT, in Greek and English, the Greek according to Erasmus, the English upon the basis of the London fourth edition of the Improved Version—with an attempt to further improvement from the translation of Campbell, Wakefield, Scarlett, and Mackintosh. By AUGUST KASTNER, Minister of the Independent Church of Christ called Universalist, in Philadelphia.
A Prospectus, exhibiting a specimen of this work, may be seen at No. 9 North Second street, and also at the principal Book stores in the city; where subscriptions for the Greek and English Testament will be received. Jan 26—t

BALM OF COLUMBIA.
An important recent Chemical discovery. THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and also where, are respectfully informed, that John Aldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow healthy and thick. It is well aware that many fraudulent and impositions Oils, &c. have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be averse against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventive against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.
Prepared and sold, at \$1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN ALDRIDGE, No. 54 South Front street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.
WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Aldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.
Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, S. Front st.
John Pink Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook, 35 Penn street. Jan 26—t

ONE CENT REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the Subscribers, about 12 years of age and dark complexion. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout and grey trousers. Whoever returns the said boy to his master, at No. 15, Elfreth's Alley, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.
L. W. RYCKMAN.
All persons are forbidden to harbor or assist the boy at their peril. Jan 26—t

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE.
PUBLISHED BY E. LITTELL, No. 74 N. 2nd Street, Philadelphia; and by R. MORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Penn street, New York. Correspondence: The Indian Mother, Jacques Louis David, Deaths of English Bishops, Address an Address of the Oratorical, Confessions of an English Opium Eater, Shakespeare, Parnassus, Thomas H. Lynde, Obituary Notices—Verses by J. M. Montgomery, &c. &c. Jan 26—t

RETURN OF BURR.
WHITE and BLACK SATINS, No. 76 North 2nd street, Philadelphia, kept constantly for sale, a general assortment of STOVES of most elegant patterns, and finished in the best manner. Aug 1—t

